

Full Inquiry In Custodian Office Begun

War Frauds Grand Jury Questions Garvan as First Move in Probe of Alien Property Chiefs

Quiz Will Reach Every Incumbent

Chemical Co. Books Are Turned Over; Daugherty to Protect Patent Rights

WASHINGTON, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—Appearance of Francis P. Garvan, former Alien Property Custodian and now head of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., before the special war frauds grand jury to-day was said in official circles to have inaugurated a sweeping inquiry into every act of the custodian's office from its inception.

It was emphasized by the same officials that the investigation was designed primarily to establish finally the legality of the custodian's acts and to remove any ground for continued criticism leveled against the office, if such criticism has been unjustified.

A grand jury investigation was declared by the officials to be the only method provided for in the American system of government to clear up the controversy definitely.

American Rights To Be Guarded

Formal assurance that "every American interest" in the dye patents sold by the Alien Property Custodian in 1918 to the Chemical Foundation will be protected by the government was made to-day by Attorney General Daugherty.

Denying that any person connected with the Department of Justice had had any communication with German interests or individuals regarding recovery of the patents, Mr. Daugherty's statement reiterated that in moving to recover them from the foundation the department was merely carrying out the instructions received from President Harding.

The statement was interpreted as having reference to charges made by Francis P. Garvan, who, after the department was turned over to him, had had the sale, subsequently assuming the presidency of the foundation—to effect that the demand for return of the patents had been acted upon by the department.

Mr. Garvan appeared before the war frauds grand jury in response to a subpoena and turned over to that body the records of the foundation. He said later that the department was carrying out the instructions received from President Harding.

Prior to going before the grand jury Mr. Garvan said he had refused a demand for permission to inspect the books on the ground that he would not open them to "German influences."

Daugherty Issues Statement

Attorney General Daugherty's statement regarding the patent controversy follows:

"The matter is in legal progress. I have had no communication with any German interest or person connected with any interest that the Germans are supposed to have or have had in these patents, nor has anybody in the Department of Justice had communication of any kind with any of them."

"We are continuing to carry out the President's instructions in the matter. These instructions are that if these patents are returned by order and process of legal proceedings, the President and Congress will take care of every American interest. That question will be entirely up to Congress and the President if the patents are returned later voluntarily or by virtue of court order."

We Discuss Gaston Means

The Attorney General, questioned concerning Mr. Gaston's charges that Gaston B. Means was associated with the Department of Justice in connection with the Chemical Foundation, said that he would not discuss Mr. Means.

"Mr. Means," he said, "seems to have in his will of lots of people, and I think he knows the reason."

In reply to further questions as to whether Mr. Means had been suspended from the staff of the Bureau of Investigation of the department Mr. Daugherty said: "I have not said that I suspended Mr. Means."

Mr. Garvan spent only twenty minutes in the grand jury room, and on coming out dictated the following statement to the presence of his attorney:

"I appeared before the grand jury with all the books and papers of the Chemical Foundation. I was treated with every courtesy and consideration. As arranged, the grand jury was held by the New York office, there to be examined by the auditors of the Department of Justice, in examination which any one might have had at any time, the organization of the foundation being simply knocking on the door."

"I am to return at some future time at the grand jury's convenience for a full hearing."

Just 'Waving Crime' Here, Enright Informs London

Violence Is More Spectacular, but He Offers Figures to Show Numerical Decline

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—Richard E. Enright, of New York, told London newspaper men to-day that there had been no extraordinary crime wave in New York, but said that there had been plenty of "waving of crime."

Mr. Enright, who brought an invitation to London police heads to attend a police conference in New York to-day, was quoted in "The Evening Standard" to-day as follows:

"There has been no special crime wave. Compared with 1916, which was a year of pre-war crime, there has been a decrease of 19 per cent in serious crimes such as burglary, robbery and other crimes against persons."

Paris Press Charges Soviet-German Plots

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—Stories of Bolshevik plots for an alliance with Germany to attack Poland and France are being printed in the Paris newspapers. They grew out of an investigation by the police of the theft of papers from the headquarters here of the former Russian Constituent Assembly.

According to "Le Journal," Bolshevik agents arrived here with the intention of suppressing two eminent French political figures who have been particularly opposed to the Soviet government. The same authority declares the German monarchists demanded postponement of action, as their preparations had not been completed.

News Summary

WASHINGTON

President Harding in proclamation, demands that mails and interstate commerce be free from interference.

Sweeping investigation of Alien Property Custodian's office develops from government's demand on Chemical Foundation Inc. for return of German patents; Garvan turns over books and records.

Senators Edge and Moses joining Republican insurgency against tariff arouses Republican leaders.

State Department announces plans for withdrawal of United States troops from San Domingo.

Coal operators, after all-day effort to accept Harding's settlement plan, adjourn to meet in Pittsburgh to-day.

LOCAL

George J. Gould weds Mrs. Alice Sinclair, New York woman, in Paris.

Ward, released in \$50,000 bail, goes home; must stand trial for murder.

Railway officials admit shop strike is causing some serious train delays.

Mrs. Stokes wins suit for \$2,000, 000 dower rights; husband to appeal.

"Yellow streak" will keep Hearst out of Governorship race, says Senbury.

Kluxen boy, sixteen, unmoved at trial for murder of eleven-year-old girl.

Wiedfeldt sails for Germany as possible successor of Rathenau.

Communists in garment unions threaten to bolt joint agreement; new strike feared.

Hedley orders subway employees not to use Pyrene in case of electrical fires.

Germany insincere in pleading bankruptcy, says French financial expert.

Offices of Field Brothers, failed brokers, stripped of books and furniture.

FOREIGN

Russian government, while plotting with German monarchists, calls on German proletariat to overthrow Berlin regime and establish dictatorship.

Reparation Commission cuts Germany's cash payment due Saturday from 50,000,000 to 32,000,000 mark marks; Allies to take the rest in dyes and coal.

Western powers at the Hague agree on virtual ultimatum to Russia on restoration of seized property.

Rumor that Great Britain is planning lump payment of debt to United States is scouted in London and Washington; "The Times," of London, proposes Great Britain take lead in cancelling inter-Allied debts.

DOMESTIC

"Big Four" Brotherhood chiefs meet road leaders in Chicago to-day; appear to be restive under present conditions; troops continue to guard railroad property in a dozen states; Wabash takes off many trains; situation tense in Bloomington, Ill.

Blue laws in New Hampshire are clamped down to stop Sunday golf.

Women judges of juvenile courts in New York made possible by Attorney General's ruling.

SPORTS

Yankees take opening game from Browns, 2 to 1.

Glants blink Cubs at Chicago, 4 to 0.

Robins lose 5 to 4.

Tangerine wins Tarrytown Selling Stakes at Empire City.

Walter Hagen leads field of second day qualifiers in open golf championship at Skokie Club.

Jack Dempsey and Harry Wills sign to fight for the world's heavyweight title.

Gerald Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood advance to the final round in the men's doubles in the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock market tone firm in dull session; wheat prices advance 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents.

Four big ribbon manufacturers merge.

Vessel owners in Far East trade to consider posting \$25,000 forfeits to uphold freight rates.

Moscow Reds Urge Revolt In Germany

Overthrow of Wirth Regime and Dictatorship With Workers in Control Is Bolsheviki Program

Soviet Hand Seen In Junkers' Plot

Dissolution of Reichstag Imminent as Breach in Ruling Parties Widens

By Joseph Shaplen
By Wireless to The Tribune
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BERLIN, July 11.—The Soviet government moved directly into the German situation to-day when it issued an appeal to the German proletariat to overthrow the government and establish a workers' dictatorship. This call, which was signed by the executive committee of the Third Internationale, was published to-day in "The Red Flag," the Bolshevik organ, and particularly excited the ire of government officials, who have information that the Soviets have been negotiating with the worst elements of monarchist reaction in an attempt to wreck the republican regime. By these means it is believed Moscow hopes to produce a Russo-German alliance against the rest of Europe.

The appeal in the "Rote Fahne" urges the German workers to desert both Socialists and trade unions, and "with sword in hand" establish a government in the image of Kremlin. It was received by both Socialists and trade union members with smiles, but aroused official indignation, as it is regarded as a distinct breach of the Rapallo Treaty.

Weapons Worn in Reichstag

The government's anti-monarchist legislation stirred the Reichstag to fever heat to-day, and many republican leaders who had been scheduled for assassination of the monarchist proscriptive lists discovered by the police appeared with weapons in their pockets and accompanied by armed detectives. Prominent editors promenade the lobby with concealed weapons, determined to defend themselves against assault.

There appeared to-day to be an even chance of the Reichstag being dissolved because of the stand taken by the bourgeois parties who are determined to extract some of the teeth from the bill to put an end to the monarchist conspiracies. The Socialists, on the other hand, are determined to resist this to the utmost. The question of the entrance of independents has so aroused the Socialists' leaders and working masses throughout the country as to make dissolution appear certain unless the Centrists and the Democrats, who are in a position to agree to the independent taking part in the government, without whom an energetic campaign against the monarchists seems to be impossible.

Meanwhile the debate in the Reichstag on the anti-monarchist bill continued to-day with much bitterness, with no indication of a vote being taken before next Thursday.

Strike in Ruhr Threatens

To add to the political uncertainty there arose to-day the possibility of a general strike in the Ruhr district by a general strike because of a wage conflict between the miners and mine owners. The Cabinet has sent a representative to the scene. On the other hand, the miners' leaders, which has been the source of many wild rumors during the last ten days, was settled to-day and publication will be resumed to-morrow.

The political events of the last few days emphasize more than ever the weakness and lack of decision of the non-Socialist parties, who appear to have no energy to proceed against the monarchist reaction, and the destruction. The admittance of the People's party into the government as one means of strengthening the republic is regarded as a piece of political stupidity, for the body's republican professions, in view of its past monarchist membership and repeated flirting with the nationalists, are not considered worth the paper they are written on.

Efforts to persuade the People's party, headed by Hugo Stinnes, to join the government are assailed not only by Socialists but by the monarchists, including "The Frankfurter Zeitung." The attitude of the Socialists on the situation was expressed by Philipp Scheidemann in a speech at Cassel to-day when he said: "We welcome the co-operation of all honest elements of the bourgeoisie. Socialists parties alone cannot represent Germany, especially if they are not ready to give up their governments into consideration. The German working classes are ready to use peaceful means to preserve the republic, but are willing to fight if necessary for protection of the republic. Laws for the protection of the republic are mere scraps of paper if they are not enforced. If reactionary parties are permitted to continue their work of civil war."

Crisis Foreshadowed This Week

Scheidemann concluded with a demand for the dissolution of the Reichstag and new elections. Thus Germany stands at the parting of the ways, and the fate of the republic will be decided when once for all the government and the Reichstag must decide whether they are willing to fight for the life of the republic or give in to the monarchists, by increasing their activities.

Especially ominous are the discoveries of concealed arsenals the police have made in various parts of the Kiel country. The latest was the Kiel naval arsenal, where many boxes containing rifles, ammunition and machine guns of an hitherto unknown type were concealed, despite the close scrutiny of the British naval authorities.

Sun Bombs Macao Forts

CANTON, July 10 (By The Associated Press).—Sun Yat-sen, deposed President of South China, sailed into Canton harbor to-day aboard the gunboat Wingfang, escorted by two cruisers and one destroyer, after bombarding the Macao forts, two miles below the city. Sun declared he would not again bombard the city proper.

Geo. J. Gould Marries Mrs. Alice Sinclair

Ceremony in Paris a Week Ago Announced Here by Mrs. C. L. Wainwright, a Daughter of Financier

Bride Said To Be A Former Actress

His First Wife, Who Was Edith Kingdon, Died on Golf Links in November

George J. Gould was married a week ago in Paris to Mrs. Alice Sinclair, it became known here last night. The first Mrs. Gould, who was Edith Kingdon, dropped dead last November while playing golf with her husband at Georgian Court, their home in Lakewood, N. J.

The new Mrs. Gould, it was said last night by friends of the family, was at one time on the stage here. She is said to have appeared in "To-night's the Night," a Shubert production. Newspaper files do not reveal, however, an Alice Sinclair in the original cast. Mr. Gould and his bride will return to the city to-morrow, it was said. They will pass their honeymoon at castle at Invernesshire, Scotland, where Mr. Gould has leased. Upon their return here they will occupy an apartment in New York.

Daughter Confirms Report

News of the marriage of Mr. Gould and Mrs. Sinclair was confirmed last night by Mrs. Carroll Livingston Wainwright, Mrs. Gould's daughter. Mrs. Wainwright said she had received a cable message informing Mr. Gould of the marriage. She added that she and Mr. Wainwright expected to go abroad in the fall and would visit Mr. and Mrs. Gould in Scotland.

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Jr., who was Margery Gould, was present at the wedding, it was reported. The other children of George J. Gould are Jay Gould, who sailed for Europe last Saturday on the Mauretania; Kingdon Gould, George Jr., Vivienne, and Gloria, who is at school.

Gloria is in the care of Caroline Cortis, for many years secretary of the late Mrs. Gould at Georgian Court. Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon Gould are now at the Gould estate, Furlough Lodge, Arkville, N. Y.

The Gould mansion at 557 Fifth Avenue is on the market for sale. It is believed that Jay Gould's purpose in going abroad last week was to visit his father.

Mrs. George J. Gould Jr. departed for Arkville, the Mauretania, recently recovered from an attack of appendicitis. She was operated on at Roosevelt Hospital.

Saw First Wife Stricken

Mr. Gould was with Mrs. Gould at the time of her death on the links at Lakewood, N. J., it was reported. She was attributed to heart disease. She was about fifty-seven years old and had been in the best of health.

Her will was made public at Toms River two weeks after her death. After making certain specific bequests, it directed that the estate be held in trust for their seven children, each of whom is to have an equal share of the residue. Mr. Gould, his son Jay and Charles Prentice Noyes, banker and broker, were named executors without bond. The Gould home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh street was left to Mr. Gould, as was the house at 177 East Sixty-fourth street, for life or until he remarried. Mr. Gould was authorized to sell these properties at any time, and the residue of the estate was to be divided equally among the children, who was named as trustee without bond, and turn over the proceeds to the residuary estate.

Mr. Gould and the late Mrs. Gould, who was Edith Kingdon, an actress, were married September 14, 1889. The professional debut of the late Mrs. Gould was made in "The Two Orphans" at Newark. After several unsuccessful attempts, she was engaged by Daly's company, playing second parts to Virginia Dreher and Ada Rehan, and scored immediate success.

Delay in Liner's Sailing Dents Hotel Man's Roll

The failure of the Greek liner King Alexander to get away on time yesterday for Piræus through lack of coal put a slight dent in the pocketbook of James Constantine, a hotel owner of Jamaica, L. I., who with his wife and two children was a passenger on the vessel.

A crowd of Jamaica folk, about a hundred in all, went to the pier of the Greek line, in South Brooklyn, to see the popular bonifance sail. They hung about tenaciously for several hours after the scheduled hour of departure, and late in the afternoon, when the sailing of the vessel was put over until to-day, the well wishers started home.

This didn't please Constantine at all. They had come to see him sail and the honor could not go unrequited. Addressing the Jamaicans, Constantine said that he had arranged with the steamship office to have them remain aboard as his guests for dinner.

While no reports as to the progress of the conference were given out officially, it was rumored that the shopmen's leaders were inclined to believe that regional settlements at this time would be impracticable. There also were rumors that more than one rose entering Chicago had been concerned in settlement overtures, but so far as could be learned, the tentative negotiations St. Paul mentioned only the Northern Pacific.

Signalmen "Work Under Protest"

Another sign of possible peace in the offing was an announcement by Daniel W. Helt, chief of the signalmen, that a strike order to the 12,000 members of the organization had been ordered withheld indefinitely, the result of conferences held by him with the United States Railroad Labor Board. The agreement reached was that Mr. Helt (Continued on next page)

Harding Warns Railroadmen Must Run, Mails Be Protected; Move to Hat Spread of Strike

Chicago Conference Will Define Trainmen's Status After Protest Against Us- ing of 'Bad' Equipment

Harding May Call Leaders to Parley

Violence Continues and More Appeals for State Militia Forces Are Filed

By Gilman Parker

CHICAGO, July 11.—While troops remained on guard to-day over the railroad shops in nearly all the mid-Western states, with increasing reports of violence, involving in one case an exchange of shots between strikers and soldiers, the "Big Four" train service brotherhoods announced that their grand chiefs would meet here to-morrow with representatives of the Association of Railway Executives to discuss "matters of policy" as to the status of the train service men.

Coincidentally, there came an announcement from Bloomington, Ill., where there was shooting throughout last night, that the train service men employed by the Chicago & Alton—the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen—had voted in afternoon meetings to refuse to enter the road's Bloomington shops on Monday. They will continue to operate mail trains, the announcement said, "but the other trains, both passenger and freight, will be halted unless the road can manage to deliver its equipment to the train service men outside the troop zone."

Cabinet Considers Crisis

Observers of this move recalled that the "Big Four" were deterred from striking last night by the cabinet's threat that they had planned united action in calling a strike and therefore appeared subject to Federal court proceedings involving possible imprisonment of the striking shopmen and a strike has no affected the condition of rolling stock that, it has been pointed out, the argument might be advanced that operation of the trains, on some of the matter with B. M. Jewell, president of the train service men.

Already representatives of the "Big Four" have filed protests with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the use of bad equipment and the "dead town" for their trainmen. Therefore the meeting here to-morrow and to-day's action at Bloomington are significant.

Another development to-day was the meeting at Washington of the President and his Cabinet, where for more than two hours the Chief Executive and his aids discussed both the railroad and coal strikes. It was said that with the coal strike on the way toward settlement, the President regarded the railroad strike as constituting the chief menace to the national welfare, and it became known that consideration was given a plan to summon leaders of the strike to the White House, and representatives of the railroads to Washington in an effort to settle the controversy.

Roads Seek Settlement, Report

It was reported from St. Paul that preliminary steps for a settlement between the shopmen and certain of the Northwestern roads had been begun there. This was regarded by some of the strike leaders as the first break in the ranks of the railroads.

Following the receipt here of this dispatch it was reported that R. A. Heming, head of the shop craft unions in Chicago and begun a conference on the matter with B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor and the chief director of the strike.

While no reports as to the progress of the conference were given out officially, it was rumored that the shopmen's leaders were inclined to believe that regional settlements at this time would be impracticable. There also were rumors that more than one rose entering Chicago had been concerned in settlement overtures, but so far as could be learned, the tentative negotiations St. Paul mentioned only the Northern Pacific.

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Train Equipment Is Breaking Down, Rail Head Admits

Road delays owing to the strike of shopmen became so serious yesterday that for the first time a railroad official acknowledged that the strike was interfering with the movement of trains. H. B. Voorhees, general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, admitted that breakdowns had held up trains on the system for as long as two hours.

It was said at the Pennsylvania Station that all Southern trains were being held up at least, or yards so long as hind their schedule yesterday, some of them being more than an hour late in reaching their destinations. It was denied, however, that the delay was due to the strike.

New Haven Train Stopped

Passengers had their first taste of violence in connection with the strike in this vicinity Monday night, officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reporting that the Merchants' Limited on that road was delayed at the station in New Haven, Conn. Broken glass flew about the car, but none of the passengers was seriously hurt.

Two new developments were made public yesterday which are likely to hamper the carriers in their efforts to keep their rolling stock up to the present standard. First, a telegram was received at the local strike headquarters from Governor Edwards of New Jersey, saying that in accordance with the union request he had ordered an investigation into the charge that a strike had been called by those who are taking the strikers' places was responsible for the Dunellen freight wreck Sunday night. Second, the local strike leaders sent twenty-five specific complaints to national headquarters for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission, each complaint charging an instance in which the carriers have forced members of non-striking unions to do shop work against their will. The combined result of these two moves may be to compel the carriers to live up to higher inspection standards and at the same time disperse with one means by which they are alleged to be maintaining equipment.

Jewell to Address Meeting

Interest to-day will center less around the movement of trains than around two gatherings to be held in the Metropolitan district. The first is a conference between officials of the New York Central and representatives of the 11,000 clerks and station men, who are now voting on the advisability of a strike, which would seriously (Continued on next page)

Proclamation Directs All Persons to Refrain From Interference With Inter- state Trade Shipments

Right to Work To Be Denied to None

Appeals to the Public for Aid in Maintaining Law and Order Everywhere

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Harding to-night definitely placed all the power of the Federal government behind the effort to keep the trains moving. In a proclamation he warned "all persons to refrain from all interference" with the movement of trains.

Interference with movement of the mails, regarded since the time of Grover Cleveland as the point at which the Federal government intervenes, is coupled by President Harding with interstate train movement. The warning is against interference "with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails."

Before this warning, in summing up the reasons for the proclamation, the President said: "The maintained operation of the railways in interstate commerce and the transportation of United States mails have necessitated the employment of men who choose to accept employment."

Co-operation of all public authorities, both state and municipal, and the aid of citizens as well, are asked by the President, who declared that "these activities"—that is movement of interstate commerce and the mails, "and the maintained supremacy of the law and the obligation of the government and all the citizenship of our country."

Must Accept Labor Board

The President rehearses the history of the case briefly, holding that the United States Railroad Labor Board was created by both sides, but then deals a smashing blow to the contention of the union officials by declaring that the men who have accepted employment under the terms of the "have the same indisputable right to work that others have to decline work."

The President took the position, which was indicated last week, that the decision of the Railroad Labor Board was final. He declared that the board must be supported by the government and the movement of the mails. It followed reports to-day by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company of mail trains by the movement of the mails where the company had equipment and men to move the trains, but because of inadequate protection for its employees the mail trains were stopped.

Use of Army Inevitable

This report, made by C. W. Gallo, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, was given out by the Postoffice Department early in the day, together with several other reports showing that the movement of the mails had stopped in some instances and slowed down in others as a result of the strike. The most important instance was the putting of 3,000 miles of the Wabash system out of operation to-day, according to Superintendent of Mails S. H. Ciesler, of St. Louis.

Use of Troops to Protect the Movement of the Mails

The President's proclamation, declaring the declaration of the board as final, was accepted to-night as inevitable if the strike continues, following the President's proclamation. No official statement to this effect was made, but no other meaning was attached to the President's words by those interested here.

Follows is the text of the President's proclamation:

A Proclamation:

"Whereas, the United States Railroad Labor Board is an agency of the government, created by law, and charged with the duty of adjusting disputes between railroad operators and employees engaged in interstate commerce; and

Whereas, the United States Railroad Labor Board has recently handed down decisions, one affecting the wage of the shop craft employees, the other declaring the declaration of the board as final, and therefore, that such practice must be discontinued; and

Whereas, the shop craft employees have elected to discontinue their work rather than abide by the decision rendered, and certain operators have ignored the decision ordering abandonment of the contract shop practice; and

Whereas, the peaceful settlement of controversies in accordance with law and due respect for the established agencies of such settlement are essential to the security and well-being of our people;

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, directing all persons to refrain from all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails."

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The Tribune!

Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away this summer—or phone Beckman 3000 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's subscription department.

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